

WHITTINGTON and NEWBOLD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


FOR THE

Year 1914.



CHESTERFIELD :

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Whittington and Newbold Urban District Council.

THE COUNCIL:

Mr. J. H. GREEN, J.P. (Chairman).

Mr. JOHNSON PEARSON, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).

Messrs. W. ALLEN, W. BRACE, F. DAVIS, W. F. FROST,
G. GRAHAM, W. HOLDEN, J. HOPKINSON, G. ORWIN,
H. PILKINGTON, T. D. SIMS, A. B. SHORT,
W. STATON, and J. R. WOODALL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

THE WHOLE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Clerk: H. J. WATSON, A.C.A.

Medical Officer of Health:

W. D. CARRUTHERS, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector:

STEPHEN J. LAVER, C.S.I.

Surveyor:

BATHGATE COMB, C.E., M.I.Mun.E.

Health Visitor: Nurse PRITCHARD.

Rate Collector: W. TWELVES.

Office Clerk: DOUGLAS ALLIBAN.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Whittington and Newbold Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,—

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the Health of the District under your charge for the year ending December 31st, 1914.

The Vital Statistics of the District continue to be favourable. An increase in the Birth Rate will be noted. The number of Deaths occurring in the District is slightly above the average, and owing to an increase in the number of deaths of persons belonging to the District who died outside it, an increase in the Nett Death Rate will be observed.

The most important event of sanitary interest is the completion of the Sewage Works which were opened in December.

The work you are carrying out under the Housing Regulations is being steadily continued and cannot fail to result in an increased standard of health and living in the future.

The marked decline in the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified this year is a matter for congratulation. The Committee of the Joint Isolation Hospital have at last decided to provide the much needed extension of it, so that in the future you will be able to send suitable cases more easily than in the past.

The incidence of Tuberculosis continues to be practically the same as last year. An account of the treatment now afforded by the County Council will be found in the Report.

In conclusion I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the officials, especially Mr. Laver, for their valuable help in compiling much of the information required for the Report, and I beg to remain,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. D. CARRUTHERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the Combined Districts in acres :—

Land	... ..	4,161
Water	... ..	18
Total	... ..	4,179

WARD.	Area (Approximate).	Estimated Population, 1913.	Population, Census 1911.
Old Whittington ...	1431	3948	3892
New Whittington ...	427	3837	3609
Whittington Moor ...	262	3807	3573
Newbold Moor ...	564	4831	4753
Newbold ...	1495	1477	1386

	£	s.	d.
Assessable value of the District ...	34,269	10	4
Product of a penny rate approximately	142	15	9

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

		England and Wales 1914.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Birth and Death Rates per 1,000 of Population.	Birth Rate	23·6	32·2	29·5	30·4	30·2
	Standardized Death Rate	13·6	15·73	14·29	11·92	18·6
	Diphtheria and Croup ...		0·11	0·11	0	0·34
	Enteric Fever... ..		0	0	0	0·28
	Diarrhœa		0·22	0·45	0·4	2·02
	Phthisis		1·17	0·84	0·62	0·52
	Other Tuberc'l's Diseases		0·33	0·28	0·28	0·4
	Cancer		0·55	0·62	0·68	0·86
	Respiratory		3·07	2·4	2·5	4·04
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births ...		105	110·9	133·5	82·7	193·1

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year ending 1914.

A. Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

1. The Whittington and Newbold Urban District lies in the North Eastern Division of Derbyshire, on the watershed of the River Rother. On the South it is continuous with the Borough of Chesterfield, in the South-West it lies against Brampton and Walton District, elsewhere it is surrounded by the Chesterfield Rural District.

The District is four miles long from Holme Farm at the south-west corner to the Handley Road on the north-east. The broadest portion is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in extent from Routhpiece Wood on the North-West border to Stonegravels on the South-East. The length of roads is as follows:—

	Miles.	Furlongs.	Yards.
Main Roads	5	7	207
Other	16	3	178
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total... ..	22	3	165

The elevation of the District above the sea-level varies from 600 to 200 feet. It is highest in the most northern part along the western border the height gradually sinks from 500 to 480 feet. From these boundaries the land gradually slopes towards the river on the east border.

The geological formation is that of the coal measures; the sub-soil is chiefly clay. Several coal pits exist in the District; at the present time only four are working.

The area of the District is 4,179 acres, 18 of which are water. The District is divided into five Wards:—No. 1, the Old Whittington Ward, 1,431 acres in area, lies between No. 2, the New Whittington Ward, of 427 acres, at the north-east corner of the District, and No. 3, the Whittington Moor Ward, on the south-east of 262 acres. No. 4, the Newbold Moor Ward, of 564 acres, which on its north side is continuous with the Old Whittington Ward, and on the west with No. 5, the Newbold Ward, which has an acreage of 1,495.

The estimated population in the middle of 1914 of the whole District is 17,900, divided into Wards thus:—

Ward.	Population.	Density per Acre.
Old Whittington	3948	2.7
New Whittington	3837	8.9
Whittington Moor	3807	14.5
Newbold Moor	4831	8.5
Newbold	1477	0.98

2. Occupation of the Inhabitants.

The majority of the male members of the community work at coal mines or at the iron works. The coal mines, except four small pits, are situated outside the District. The iron works are at Sheepbridge, within the District, and at Barrow Hill, just outside it. Others work on the railways, the Potteries, the Waggon Works, and as agricultural labourers.

The majority of the married women are not employed in the industries of the District. Many girls work at the Potteries and some at the Jam Factory; others work at dress-making or are in domestic service. Some are employed in Chesterfield at the Box Factory and at three Potteries.

3. The amount of Poor Law relief during the year ending March 31st was £978 for the parish of Whittington and £546 for Newbold. The figures for last year were—Whittington £1,133, and Newbold £703. It will be observed there is considerable decrease in both parishes.

B. Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

1. Water Supply.

The Chesterfield Gas and Water Board supply 3,751 out of the 3,780 houses in the District. The supply is constant and of good quality. The Board are not bound to supply any part of their area that is higher than 400 feet O.D. The only parts in the District higher than this are of an agricultural character, so no inconvenience is found.

There are only 29 houses, with an approximate population of 145, that are not supplied through the public source. Eight of these are in Meadows; the others are scattered all over the District. These houses obtain their water from 28 deep wells and one spring, the water from which is satisfactory.

The works that the Board are carrying out to increase their supply are being continued, and when completed an abundant supply will be assured.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

The new Sewerage Works, which are on the site of the old Whittington Works, were completed in December. They have been designed to deal with sewage of a population of 18,000, with a dry weather flow of 360,000 gallons per day. I am indebted to the Surveyor for the following description of the works:—

The sewage on entering the works is screened, and then passes to a gauging chamber, from which in normal dry weather the whole passes into detritus tanks, where road grit

and other heavy matters are deposited. In wet weather the whole of the sewage is screened and that up to three times the volume of the dry weather flow passes through the tanks; any excess up to six volumes is automatically diverted on to the storm water areas of the land, which is underdrained, and any further excess over that quantity is diverted to the river; when such an excess occurs, which is very rarely, the sewage is so diluted, and the river being at the same time in flood that no appreciable effect on the river will be produced. From the detritus tanks the sewage flows on to the main settling tanks, which like the detritus tanks, are in duplicate and are used intermittently. When any of the tanks require emptying the top water is drawn off by means of floating arms to the supernatant water tank, whence it is lifted by centrifugal pumps into the main channel. The sludge is then run off to the sludge pit, which is alongside the engine and pump house, and partly under the main inlet channel to the tanks, and the sludge is pumped to sludge draining beds. The drainage from these beds is taken out on to the land lower down the works. The effluent from the settling tanks passes to four circular filters composed of broken clinker and saggers, and the tank effluent is distributed over the surfaces by water wheel distributors. After passing through the filters the purified effluent flows to the river. With the exception of the operations necessary when emptying the tanks the whole of the processes are effected by gravitation and very careful arrangements were necessary to enable this to be done as the available fall through the works is very small. In addition to this the sewers had to be connected up from the old Newbold Works, where only a storm overflow remains. It was also found necessary to re-lay the sewer in Tapton View Road.

During the year an old sewer in High Street, New Whittington choked. This was so flat that it was impossible for it to be self-cleansing, so the Council decided to re-lay 67 yards and connect it to the sewer in Wellington Street.

3. Closet Accommodation.

The number and character of the closets in the District at the end of the year is as follows:—

Ward.	Privies.	Pits.	Pails.	Water Closets.	Slop Closets.
Old Whittington ...	613	297	65	192	—
New Whittington ...	407	227	14	259	—
Whittington Moor ...	392	210	9	313	4
Newbold Moor... ..	554	302	35	174	—
Newbold	206	130	—	144	—
Totals ...	2172	1166	123	1082	4

During the year 63 privies and 31 pits have been demolished, and 94 water-closets built in their place. The number of pail closets and slop closets remain the same as last year.

4. Scavenging.

This work is done by the servants of the Council except those pail closets that belong to property owned by the Sheep-bridge Company, who empty these themselves. In addition to the 1,166 privy pits the refuse from 186 dry ash-pits, 13 pail closets, and 650 dry ash tins have to be dealt with. The number and situation of these is as follows:—

Ward.	Dry Ash-pits.	Pail Closets.	Dry Ash-tins.
Old Whittington	33	—	99
New Whittington	45	4	189
Whittington Moor	41	9	174
Newbold Moor	58	—	61
Newbold	9	—	127
Total	186	13	650

During the year the number of dry ash-pits has increased from 167 to 186 and 71 more dry ash-tins have been provided.

The dry ash-tins were removed weekly, the fixed receptacles were being emptied $3\frac{1}{4}$ times for the whole of the District in the year.

From these figures it will be seen that the large number of privy middens are gradually becoming less. As they are converted to water closets moveable ash-tins are supplied except for those houses where an allowance of coal is provided. In these instances dry ash-pits have been erected owing to the large amount of ashes that are produced.

The refuse is disposed of on seventips in various parts of the district except a small proportion (45 loads only) that were put on land for agricultural purposes.

In addition to this work, the Council removed three tins of trade refuse weekly from fried fish shops. They also empty four cesspools attached to large houses three or four times a year.

It was found necessary owing to the increasing number of dry ash tins to obtain an extra horse to deal with this work in the last quarter of the year. The cost of this, owing to the short time that it has been used, has not been included in estimating the cost of scavenging per house which works out at 5s. 5d. The total cost of this work for the year is £1,060 17s. 9½d.

5. Sanitary Inspections of the District.

The tabulated statement asked for by the County Council is as follows :—

	Number of Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	Number of Legal Notices Served by Local Authority.	Number of Nuisances Ab'ted with or without Notice.
<i>Drainage—</i>			
No Disconnection of Waste Pipes	13	—	13
Defective Traps, Inlets & Drains	83	12	102
Drains Obstructed	52	23	75
<i>Closets and Ashpits—</i>			
Insanitary Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits	107	24	155
Additional Closet Accommodation	8	—	8
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	107	24	194
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s	—	—	—
Defective Water Closets	5	—	5
<i>Other Defects—</i>			
Paving of Courts and Yards ...	54	2	56
Eaves-Spouts and Down-Spouts	21	—	21
Urinals Defective	—	—	—
Water Supply	—	—	—
Offensive Accumulations...	38	—	38
Animals improperly kept ...	3	—	3
Pigsties	4	—	4
Smoke Nuisances	—	—	—
Overcrowding	4	—	4
Water in Cellars	3	—	3
Foul Condition of Houses ...	2	—	2
Nuisances not specified above ...	102	1	161
Totals	606	86	744

	Number on Register.	Inspections Made.	Notices Served.	Nuisances Abated with or without Notice.
Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops	58	132	4	4
Bakehouses	8	35	—	—
Slaughterhouses	15	151	1	1
Offensive Trades	18	50	2	2
Common Lodging-houses ...	—	—	—	—
Totals	99	368	7	7

Infected Rooms Disinfected (Method: Formaldehyde)	...	...	135
Samples of Water submitted for Examination	...	...	1
„ Milk „ „ „	...	..	4

Food Voluntarily Surrendered—6 Rabbits, 5 Tins Tomatoes, 4 Salmon, 3 Crayfish, 2 Sardines.

Other Action taken—16 Tuberculosis Shelters re-fixed or fixed and disinfected.

House to House Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Housing Working Class Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
Re-inspections, after Notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
Overcrowding Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

6. Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations.

1. BY BYE-LAWS.

Slaughter-houses, 15.

Bakehouses, 8.

Offensive Trades. The only one in the District is that of fish friers. 18 persons are registered.

2. BY REGULATIONS.

Cowkeepers, 48.

Purveyors of milk, 12, 6 of which live outside the District.

There are no lodging houses or cellar dwellings in the District. No underground sleeping rooms exist.

7. Schools.

There are seven Public Elementary Schools in the District. The number of children on the Registers at the end of the year is 3,161.

All obtain their water supply from public source. The sanitary condition of the Infants' Departments is good. The Mixed Schools at Whittington Moor, Old and New Whittington, have all been scheduled by the Architect of the County Education Committee for either re-modelling or re-building, and this will be done as soon as an opportunity presents itself.

The Medical Inspection of the Schools is controlled by the County Committee and is undertaken by your Medical Officer of Health.

8. Food.

(a) Milk Supply.

There are 48 cowkeepers, and approximately 280 cows in the District. 12 purveyors of milk are registered, 6 live outside the District, but most of the cowkeepers are also milk sellers. Most of the milk sold is produced within the District, some however comes from Cutthorpe, and Chesterfield. Condensed milk is largely used in the District. During the year one cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. 5 Specimens of milk were sent to the County Laboratory for examination by the biological test for the presence of tubercle bacilli by the Sanitary Inspector, all were negative. 1 sent by the police was positive.

The cowsheds were inspected 132 times, and 4 notices for neglect of lime washing were served.

(b) Other Foods.

There are 14 premises where food is prepared. These were visited 32 times by the Inspector. No articles were condemned during the year.

The 15 registered slaughter-houses were inspected 157 times in the year, 1 notice was served for an offensive accumulation.

The 8 bakehouses were inspected 35 times, no notices were necessary.

9. Housing.

The work done under the Housing Regulations in the various wards of the District is shown in the following table:—

Summary of Work under the Housing Regulations 1914.

	Old Whittington.	New Whittington	Whittington Moor	Newbold Moor.	Newbold.	TOTALS.
Number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909	24	24	23	5	—	76
Number of dwelling houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	7	—	—	—	—	7
Number representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders	7	—	—	—	—	7
Number of closing orders made	10	—	—	1	—	11*
Number dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders	19	32	19	21	—	91*
Number of dwelling houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation ...	—	—	2	—	—	2
Number of houses still under consideration	24	7	35	15	—	81
Number of houses demolished...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Number of houses in district, December 31st, 1914 ...	899	809	746	990	336	3780
Number of new houses erected 1914	—	12	14	1	9	36

* These numbers include certain houses that were under consideration at the end of last year.

It will be noted that during the year 93 houses were put into a state fit for human habitation. Although the number inspected is comparatively small this represents properties that were all in a bad condition, which had come under notice during the ordinary duties of the Sanitary Inspector, and Health Visitor. This method has been adopted because it was felt that much more good would result than by house-to-house

inspection, which naturally would have increased the mere number inspected considerably. Then another factor is that in these cases the supervision of the work of remedying the defects found occupies a considerable amount of time, which was also taken up largely with the 107 houses that were still under consideration at the end of last year. The number of inspections will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

In carrying out this work a difficulty arose owing to the number of unpaved common yards in the District. These cannot be dealt with under the 1907 Act, which provides for yards belonging to single houses only, the only alternative being the Nuisance Clauses of the 1875 Act, which is not a satisfactory method of dealing with the matter. The Council considered the question on many occasions and decided in September to pass the following Bye-law:—

Where any yard or open space in common to two or more dwelling-houses and it is necessary for the purpose of the prevention or remedy of insanitary conditions in or in connection with any such dwelling-house or dwelling-houses that all or part of such yard or open space shall be paved the owner or owners of such dwelling-house or dwelling-houses shall forthwith cause the same to be properly paved with a hard durable and impervious pavement of flagging or paving bricks evenly and closely laid upon a sufficient bed of good concrete mortar or other suitable material and properly jointed, or with good cement concrete, or with good asphalt on a proper foundation and so sloped to a properly constructed channel as effectually to carry off all rain or waste water therefrom.

This received the consent of the Local Government Board on November 6th, and will prove a ready means of dealing with the question.

In the house itself the chief defects found were:—

- (1) Dampness from lack of a damp proof course, from defective roofs and rain water spouts, and from driving rain.
- (2) Defective floors, which on the ground level are usually tiled, these being rarely intact. The wooden floors in other parts were in some instances dangerous owing to the boards being broken through, or to rotting of the cross beams.
- (3) Defective windows. In the majority of the houses there was enough window space, but in many the framework was rotten. Several instances were found where the windows would not open, and some were of the casement type for a single pane of glass only.
- (4) Inadequate provision for food storage is so common as to be almost universal. The recess under the stairs is a very usual place. The need for a cool dry airy place for storing food and food only has I am afraid been largely overlooked by the former generation of builders who put up these houses.
- (5) Defective sinks and drains.
- (6) The need for a separate water supply to each house was sometimes observed.

The Closet accommodation was usually of the privy-midden type. In each instance water closets were insisted upon in the Urban parts of the District. This and the type of ash pit accommodation will be found discussed in a previous section.

During the year 23 cases of overcrowding came under observation as follows :—

Old Whittington Ward	...	...	3
New Whittington Ward	...	...	3
Whittington Moor Ward	...	...	7
Newbold Moor Ward	...	...	9
Newbold Ward	...	...	1
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	23
<hr/>			

In four instances it was possible to relieve the condition by turning out lodgers, in the other cases this was impossible as the members of the household all belonged to the same family.

The standard taken as to when a house is overcrowded is that used in the Census Returns, in which all houses containing more than 2 persons per room are deemed to be overcrowded. On this basis there were 136 instances in the District at the date of the last Census as will be seen in the following table:—

Tenements in the Occupation of Private Families in the District at the Census of 1911.

Population.	No. of Rooms in Tenements.	NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS OF TENEMENTS.															Total Number of Tenements.	Tenements Overcrowded.
		TENEMENTS.																
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 and over.		
17,213	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
	14	18	14	9	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63		
	5	16	30	36	23	18	10	8	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	151		
	35	197	355	331	277	216	139	99	43	32	6	4	—	—	—	1739		
	7	76	134	147	129	122	77	49	42	18	6	4	3	—	—	814		
	6	66	94	118	92	65	43	48	19	12	7	3	1	—	—	579		
	3	6	15	13	10	18	9	5	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	86		
	1	2	7	12	11	9	8	4	5	3	2	—	—	—	1	65		
	—	—	3	6	6	3	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24		
	—	1	3	3	8	4	6	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	32		
TOTALS	...	73	385	655	676	560	459	299	217	123	74	21	12	4	—	1	3559	

Tenements overcrowded are in heavy type.

The table also gives the number of houses with the number of rooms in each in the District. It will be noted that those containing four rooms are considerably in the majority, being nearly half of the total. Of these 48 contain 9 persons, 32 have 10, 6 have 11, and 4 have 12 people of all ages in them, and on the basis of 2 to a room are overcrowded.

These houses have all been in existence for a considerable time. Most of them are set out in long rows, and it is impossible to provide them with extra rooms. They contain two bedrooms only. Further reference to the table shows that the average size of the families in the District is just under six, and even with this number there should be not less than three bedrooms, a fact which should be borne in mind when plans for new houses come up for consideration.

During the year 36 houses were built, all but two being for the working classes. The supervision over the construction of new houses is undertaken by the Surveyor.

10. Workshops, Workplaces, etc.

The information required by the Home Office is set out in detail in the following tables:—

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notice.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	34	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	140	6	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	63	—	—
Total	237	6	—

2. Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Insp'ct'r	
Nuisances under the P. H. Acts—				
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	3	3	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—unsuitable or defective	1	—	—	—
Total	6	5	—	—

3. Homework.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists.		
	Sending twice in the year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, etc.	1	—	2
Total	1	—	2

4. Registered Workshops.

Bakehouses	8
Dressmakers	9
Mineral Water	3
Millinery	2

Joiners	...	...	...	...	...	6
Packer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jeweller	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boot Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Printer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Saddler	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smiths	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cabinet Maker	...	..	...	...	...	1
Crate Makers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Potters	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wheelwright	...	...	...	...	...	1
Firewood Chopper	...	...	...	..	...	1
Basket Maker	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailor	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of Workshops on Register ...						<hr/> 52 <hr/>

5. Other Matters.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901)	Notified by H.M. Inspector	5
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	2

C. Sanitary Administration of the District.

1. Staff.

The staff consists of the Medical Officer, Inspector of Nuisances, and Health Visitor, who are assisted in the office by Mr. Alliban from the Surveyor's Department.

The Health Visitor's appointment remains a joint one between the County Council and District Council. Her duties for this Council being the work done under the Notification of Births Act. The home visits and other work she does under the Tuberculosis Regulations is now supervised by the County Medical Officer, who in the autumn gave a large share of this work to another nurse.

Nurse Pritchard undertook the Health Visitor's duties until August, when she was called up for duty in the Territorial Military Hospital at Lincoln. Her place was taken by

Nurse Fisher, who previously had had an extensive experience of work under the Notification of Births Act at Leeds.

2. Hospital Accommodation.

In previous reports your attention has been drawn to the inadequate size of the Joint Isolation Hospital at Penmore, and it is with satisfaction that I am able to state that the Committee of Management have decided to increase the accommodation by 20 beds. The plans have already passed the committee and have been sent to the Local Government Board for their approval, so that I hope in a very short time we shall have this much needed extension.

3. The Adoptive Acts in force in the District are:—

Private Streets Acts 1892.

The Public Health Act Amendment Act 1890 (parts 2 and 3).

The Infectious Disease Prevention Act 1890.

The Public Health Act 1897 (parts 2, 3, 4 and 5).

The Notification of Births Act 1907.

The Council decided to adopt an important bye-law with respect to the paving of yards, and open spaces in connection with dwelling-houses. This received the sanction of the Local Government Board in November and will be most useful to us in dealing with common yards.

D. Prevalence of, and Control over, Acute Infectious Diseases.

Notifiable Diseases.

In the accompanying tables the number of notifiable diseases during 1914 is given, together with those of the previous five years, and the monthly incidence during 1914, whilst in Table 2, of the Local Government Board, at the end of this report, the ages of the patients and the wards in which they lived will be seen. A marked drop in the number of notifications will be evident this year, due to the decline in

the scarlet fever outbreak. The number of cases of diphtheria is slightly larger than last year, the other notifications being about the same. Inflammation of the eyes of the new born, and infantile paralysis have been added to the list of notifiable diseases.

Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during last Six Years.

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Poliomyelitis.	TOTAL.
1909	—	90	25	6	22	—	—	—	143
1910	—	69	9	9	8	—	—	—	95
1911	—	79	17	21	12	—	—	—	129
1912	—	163	3	1	8	2	—	—	177
1913	—	195	36	—	28	1	—	—	260
1914	—	89	43	1	29	1	8	4	175

Infectious Diseases Notified in 1914.

MONTH.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Poliomyelitis.	Number sent to Hospital.	
								Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
January ..	23	5	—	—	5	—	—	5	1
February ...	19	3	—	—	3	—	—	5	1
March ...	4	5	—	—	2	—	—	4	2
April ...	16	—	—	—	9	7	—	3	—
May ...	15	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	1
June ...	4	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
July ...	3	3	—	—	1	—	4	1	1
August ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
September ..	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
October ...	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
November ...	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
December ...	2	5	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
	89	43	1	1	29	8	4	24	12

The Action Taken after the Notifications of Infectious Diseases.

The administrative measures are exactly the same as have been detailed in previous reports. Last year I drew attention to the valuable aid I had received from the School Teachers in notifying any suspected case of infectious disease whether notifiable or not. This is especially useful in the latter class, and in fact gives the only information possible. This year there has been an outbreak of measles and whooping cough, both of which diseases are more prevalent and more fatal among children before school life begins, and I have to record with regret that although I frequently asked for them no notifications were sent to me by the teachers.

Bacteriological Aids to Diagnosis.

The following table shows the number of specimens sent to the County Council Laboratory from this District during 1914. The majority of swabs for diphtheria were taken by the nurse on behalf of the doctors. This year we began for the first time to send milk from this District for bacteriological examination. The specimens being examined by the biological test, 1 was positive and 6 were negative.

Specimens Examined at the County Bacteriological Laboratory.

Disease.	Result.	
	Positive.	Negative.
Enteric Fever	2	3
Diphtheria	39	176
Phthisis	1	26
Miscellaneous	1	6
Milk Specimens	1	6
	—	—
	44	247
	—	—

Scarlet Fever.

This year there has been a noticeable decline in the number of cases of this disease, 89 cases being notified as against 195 last year. The outbreak started three years ago in Newbold Moor Ward, spreading to the adjacent parts of Whittington Moor and Old Whittington Wards. It has throughout been mild in type, a factor which has aided its spread considerably. The number of cases at the beginning of the year started to decline and each month got gradually less, in June only four being recorded.

Diphtheria.

Forty-three cases have been notified as against 36 last year. The diagnosis was confirmed in each instance by bacteriological examination, and no case in children was allowed to return to school until two negative swabs had been received. The contacts of all cases were swabbed by the nurse. The disease was chiefly in the Old Whittington and adjoining Newbold Moor Wards. It was not severe except in two instances which were fatal.

Erysipelas.

This year 29 cases were notified as against 28 in 1913. They were chiefly in the Moor Wards, and over half occurred between the age period 25 to 65. There was no fatal case.

Puerperal Fever.

One case was notified as in last year. The attention of the Local Supervising Authority was drawn to it, and all necessary steps to prevent the spread of infection were taken.

Non-Notifiable Diseases.

During the year outbreaks of measles and whooping cough have occurred at the Brushes, Newbold Moor, and New Whittington. There were eight fatal cases of measles in children under 5 years of age, two of which occurred in the same

family. Two deaths from whooping cough in children between 1 and 2 years old occurred, the disease being complicated by pneumonia.

E. Prevalence of, and Control of, Tuberculosis.

The accompanying tables show the age, sex and ward distribution of all cases on the books at the end of the year.

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at end of 1914.

Age.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and over.	All ages.	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.
Males ...	—	1	11	9	12	6	6	2	1	48	11	8	10	14	5
Females	—	—	9	15	19	6	1	—	—	50	15	7	9	8	11
TOTAL ...	—	1	20	24	31	12	7	2	1	98	26	15	19	22	16

Cases of other Forms of Tuberculosis at end of 1914.

Age.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	All ages	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.
Males ...	—	3	6	4	2	15	9	2	2	2	—
Females ...	—	2	12	3	—	17	7	3	2	4	1
TOTAL ...	—	5	18	7	2	32	16	5	4	6	1

During the year 21 patients died; 7 males and 14 females, of pulmonary disease. This yields a death-rate of 1.17 per 1,000 of the population, last year the rate being 0.84. There were 6 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis, the death-rate being 0.33 as against 0.28 per 1,000 last year. The age periods at which the deaths occurred are shown in Table 3 of the Local Government Board at the end of the report. The

attack rate per 1,000 of the population remains practically the same as last year, being 5.4 for pulmonary disease and 1.7 for other forms of tuberculosis. This year I again include a table of the occupations of all cases notified this year.

**The Occupations of the Cases of Tuberculosis
Notified in 1914.**

	Males.	Females.
School	11	9
Domestic Servant	—	6
Shop Assistant	—	...
Powder Factory	—	2
Iron Works	5	—
Railway	1	—
Miner	7	—
Pottery	2	1
Labourer	1	—
Clerk	1	—
Jam Factory	—	1
Tailoress	—	1
Wagon Works	1	—
Housewife	—	11
No Occupation	5	14
	—	—
Totals	34	47
	—	—

No general deductions can be drawn from this at present, but each year it will become more valuable.

In last year's report I detailed the scheme that the County Council is carrying out for the treatment of this condition. Under the Tuberculosis Regulations power was given to all District Councils to visit and treat all forms of the disease. To avoid overlapping a general arrangement has been made between the two authorities. The County Council undertaking the home visiting and treating of each case including contacts, and the provision of shelters when required. The

District Council concerning themselves with the home surroundings of the patient, attending to the periodical disinfection of the house and being responsible for putting up and looking after the shelters with the disinfection of them and the bed and bedding of the patient. They also supply sputum bottles and disinfectants for cases that do not come under supervision at the Dispensary. The disinfection of the room occupied by the patient is under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. This is done at the death of the patient an arrangement having been made with the Registrar of Deaths to notify us immediately so that no time shall be lost, or on removal to another house, this fact being notified by the Health Visitor. Periodical disinfection is also undertaken in other cases at the request of the Health Visitor. The details of the disinfection are:—the room is sealed and fumigated with formic aldehyde, all furniture and the floor being scrubbed with disinfectant (either izal or kerol). The bed and bedding is removed to the steam disinfector. All washable things being cleansed after soaking in disinfectant.

The health visitor at her routine visits notes any insanitary condition of the house or its surroundings on a special card that is handed to the Sanitary Inspector, who then deals with the condition under the Public Health Act or under the Housing Regulations.

Under the County Scheme a Sanatorium where all cases will go for six weeks educational treatment is being provided. Owing to the war it has not been possible to finish it as early as was hoped, but it is expected that cases will be received there within the next three months.

During the year six adults and one child were sent from this district by the County Council to Sanatoria in various parts of the country. The treatment offered at the Tuberculosis Dispensary has been continued throughout the year, and on analysing the figures given by the health visitor I find

that while a few cases are too ill to attend 50 per cent. do so regularly. For those cases that are too ill to attend, and who have much expectoration, so that they are a danger to others, accommodation has been provided at Penmore Hospital, where they can enjoy medical comforts and nursing. Whilst it is very desirable that these unfortunate people should be segregated, I am afraid that many will refuse to take advantage of these benefits, preferring to remain at home. In a few boroughs in England Parliamentary powers have been obtained for compelling these cases to be isolated, and there is little doubt that in the future this will be a general practice.

We now have 15 shelters in various parts of the district, they have been provided so that the patient may sleep alone and have an abundant supply of fresh air. From the accompanying table it will be seen that there still are a large number of cases who have neither separate bed or bedroom provided. All these cases were offered shelters.

General Surroundings.			Cleanliness.			Sleeping Accommodation.		
Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad	Separate Bed	Separate Bedroom	Neither
44	10	8	50	10	2	18	10	34

If no suitable place for it could be found near the house and if a separate bedroom was available an offer was made to take out the window and lend them a bed. This however was only done in a single instance. The result is disappointing, but I hope the difficulty will be largely overcome when it is possible for each case to spend six weeks at the Sanatorium where he will be taught the value of open air methods. Even then the difficulty will remain that many of these cases occur in women and children who we cannot expect to use a shelter even if it can be placed quite near the house. The solution of this problem is the provision of more bedrooms, and when it is remembered that quite half the houses in this district only

have two, it is evident that little can be done, but when plans for new houses come up for consideration I hope the Council will not agree to a continuance of this form of house. Such provision being desirable both from a preventive and curative point of view and for many other reasons, the long course of the illness in tuberculosis makes the need even more pressing, as will be evident from a reference to the death returns for the year which show that nearly half the cases were ill for one year the others for varying periods up to seven years.

In former reports your attention was drawn to the need of treatment at the earliest possible stage if this was to be effective. For over two years now we have through the active co-operation of the doctors of the district been able to send many cases to the Dispensary in the early stages. The result so far is encouraging, 55 being able to resume their ordinary work and six to do light work only. The duration of treatment being for those who are able to go back to their usual work, 16 of these being of school age:—

3 months.	8 Cases.
6 „	15 „
9 „	4 „
1 year	10 „
1 year 3 months	6 „
1½ years	5 „
2 years	7 „
	—
	55
	—

The six who are able to do light work only received treatment as follows:—

For 1 year	3 cases.
„ 1½ „	1 „
„ 2 „	2 „
	—
	6
	—

Many of these have been working for several months without ill-effects. They have all been requested to present themselves immediately at the Dispensary if any of their former symptoms re-appear, and I have little doubt that they will do so if this should be unfortunately necessary.

F. Means of Preventing Mortality in Infancy.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911
Number of deaths under 1 year ...	64	70	44	101
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 births)	110.9	133.5	83.6	193.1
„ „ England and Wales	105	109	95	130

In last year's report I discussed in detail the factors that cause such variations in the Infant Mortality figures from year to year. In this District although great efforts are being made to improve the sanitation of the home and in educating the mothers, these have not been in vogue sufficiently long to produce much direct result on the Infantile death rate. The factor which I believe causes the variations, being the effect of climate. In the next table the causes of death for the last 4 years have been grouped together. Those in the lower half being most directly influenced by the climatic changes, the effect of the long hot and dry summer of 1911 on diarrhoeal diseases being especially noticeable

Infantile Deaths per 1,000 Births, during the last Four Years.

Cause of Death.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Developmental Diseases ...	38.1	55.3	32.0	49.7
Meningitis and Convulsions ...	26.0	28.6	20.6	24.8
Miscellaneous ...	15.6	5.7	5.6	13.4
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	5.2	11.5	9.4	53.5
Respiratory Diseases ...	19.1	23.0	9.4	32.5
Infectious Diseases	5.2	9.4	3.8	11.5
Tuberculous Diseases ...	1.7	—	1.9	7.7
Infantile Death Rate ...	110.9	133.5	82.7	193.1

The next table shows the deaths during the first year of life that took place in 1914 set out in the wards in which they occurred. The large number of deaths in the Moor Wards (No.'s 3 and 4) will be noticed. In the table the causes of death have been rather arbitrarily grouped into preventable and others. Those in the preventable group certainly belong to it, but many of the deaths caused by convulsions should also be included, but this has not been possible as the cause was not stated in the death returns.

Infantile Deaths during 1914 Grouped
in Wards.

	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	TOTAL.
Developmental Diseases	5	1	9	5	2	22
Meningitis and Convulsions	2	3	3	4	3	15
Miscellaneous	1	—	4	4	—	9
Diarrhoeal Diseases } Preventable	—	—	—	3	—	3
Respiratory .. }	3	1	3	4	—	11
Infectious .. }	1	—	1	2	—	4
TOTAL	12	5	20	22	5	64

Last year your attention was drawn to the fact that it was not possible to visit many of the homes often enough. Under the arrangements that existed then the nurse could rarely go to each more than once a month, this was scarcely any use at all in the case of children who were being artificially fed and were not thriving. The Health Visitor's duties have now been re-arranged so that more time can be given to this work, and you have already favourably considered the formation of a "Mothers and Babies Welcome" on the lines of the very successful one that is held weekly at Brampton. It is pro-

posed that it shall be held at the Adult School, Whittington Moor on Friday afternoons when the nurse will be in attendance to see the mothers and I will be present as frequently as possible. We have been fortunate in securing the help of Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Swanwick in forming the "Welcome" who you have instructed me to confer with and to prepare the scheme in detail for your further consideration. When this is formed the nurse at her routine visits to the homes will ask the mothers in the Moor Wards to bring their children there where they can obtain advice as to their management in an informal way. There will also be an Infants' Clothing Club in connection with the "Welcome" and tea will be provided for those that desire it at a nominal cost. By this means we shall be much more frequently in touch with the cases that require more supervision, and I hope to see some appreciable reduction in the number of Infant Deaths in this area, which as you will have already noted is the worst in the District.

Notification of Births Act.

The following table sets out in detail the work done under this Act during the year. It shows that more than three-quarters of the births were attended by midwives, that the vast majority of the babies were breast fed. This fortunately is almost universal to begin with, but I find that many women are unable to feed their infants naturally longer than 4 or 5 months, and it is then that their troubles begin. It is especially these cases that I hope will benefit most by attending the "Welcome" though of course this will only serve one part of the District. From the table it will be seen that each case only received 3 visits during the year on an average, some being less than that.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Total for 1914
Births Notified	137	150	165	132	584
„ Attended by Doctor	27	40	26	21	114
„ „ „ Midwives	110	110	139	111	470
Still Births	9	6	—	5	20
Children who died within a few hours...	2	4	5	4	15
„ „ were breast fed...	106	103	118	243	570
„ „ „ bottle fed	3	4	9	72	88
„ „ „ both breast and bottle fed	2	3	5	58	68
„ „ „ spoon fed	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ required Medical Advice...	2	5	5	12	24
Number of re-visits	114	244	164	241	763
„ found in good condition	108	232	168	200	708
„ „ „ fair	4	7	30	161	202
„ weighed	100	90	50	106	346
„ who were normal or above	89	77	55	95	316
„ „ „ below normal	11	9	5	11	36
Total number of Visits	227	358	301	618	1504

Nurse Fisher, who has done this work for 2 years at Leeds tells me that:—

For practical purposes this small number of visits is entirely inadequate and most unsatisfactory from the nurse's point of view. She also reports that the home conditions are in many instances so unhygienic and ignorance of the mothers is so great, that in order to create any lasting improvement, definite teaching in matters of simply hygiene and infant management is urgently necessary.

The nurse as a general rule appears to be a welcome visitor, and should her visit be unavoidably delayed she is often called upon for an explanation, the mother having been afraid of being overlooked.

In only too many instances she finds babies being most unsuitably fed—this especially when re-visiting—and the obnoxious long tubed bottle is still largely in evidence, though generally when its evils are pointed out the mothers are quite ready to discontinue its use.

Suitable cradles for the babies are conspicuous by their absence, the majority often reposing on the family couch wrapped in the family's clothes.

With the prospect however in the near future of a "Babies' Welcome" in the district to which the mothers may come for instruction and advice these difficulties will to a large extent be met.

G. Vital Statistics of District.

In the tables published in this report the information shown is grouped in wards as far as possible.

Old Whittington Ward being Ward 1.

New Whittington Ward being Ward 2.

Whittington Moor Ward being Ward 3.

Newbold Moor Ward being Ward 4.

Newbold Ward being Ward 5.

Births.

During the year 576 births were registered in the district. One child was born of parents who belonged to the district outside it, so that the nett number for the year is 577.

This produces a birth-rate per thousand of 32.2. The birth-rate for England and Wales being 23.6 in the same period. On referring to table 1, of Local Government Board it will be found that this is the highest number of births since 1910, when 590 children were born. The increase is equally distributed in all the wards. There were 21 illegitimate births in the year, the majority being in the Newbold Moor Ward. The exact figures are shown in the table. During the year there were 20 still-births occurring in the practise of registered midwives as against 17 last year. This number has gradually increased each year since 1912, when it was 11.

Births in Wards, 1914.

Month	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Total
January ...	11	8	14	11	2	46
February...	6	13	7	11	3	40
March ...	8	12	12	15	4	51
April ...	6	12	13	10	2	43
May ...	19	12	12	16	2	61
June ...	6	8	10	15	6	45
July ...	12	8	11	14	2	47
August ...	13	13	10	18	4	58
September	10	5	16	13	1	45
October ...	11	9	9	17	4	50
November	12	5	8	13	4	42
December	9	8	17	12	2	48
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	123	113	139	165	36	576
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Births for the Year 1914.

Month.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
January	19	27	46
February	25	15	40
March	26	25	51
April	22	21	43
May	36	25	61
June	23	22	45
July	23	24	47
August	30	28	58
September	26	19	45
October	31	19	50
November	21	21	42
December	24	24	48
Born outside District ...	0	1	1
<hr/>			
Total	306	271	577
<hr/>			

Illegitimate Births.

	Estimated population 1914.	Illegitimate Births.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ward 1	3948	1	3	4
Ward 2	3837	2	0	2
Ward 3	3807	2	2	4
Ward 4	4831	5	5	10
Ward 5	1477	0	0	0
Born outside the District		0	1	1
	17900	10	11	21

Deaths.

In the accompanying table the monthly number of deaths with their ward and sex distribution are shown.

Two hundred and thirty-seven deaths were registered in the district, 6 of which belonged to other areas, whilst 42 persons belonging to this one died outside it. This brings the nett number of deaths to 273 and yields a death rate of 15.19 per thousand of population. If it is desired to compare this figure with the death rates of other districts it has to be multiplied by 1.0359, which is the factor supplied by the Registrar-General, to make the necessary correction for sex and age constitution of the population. The figure that is then arrived at is called the standardized death rate, and for 1914 it is 15.73. For England and Wales during same period it is 13.6. For the 97 Great Towns including London it is 14.9. For the 145 Smaller Towns 12.9. For London 14.4. The causes of the deaths are shown in Table 3 of Local Government Board. In the accompanying table the ages at death during the last 4 years are shown. A noticeable increase will be observed in the number of deaths during working life and in old age this year. The chief increase being in the deaths from Phthisis, and from Diseases of the Respiratory Tract.

Ages at Death.

	1914.		1913.		1912.		1911.	
	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage
In Infancy (up to 5)	98	34·9	101	41·2	64	31·84	156	50
School Age (5-15)...	4	1·46	11	4·5	10	4·97	20	6·41
Working Life (15-65)	104	38·09	84	34·3	64	31·84	76	24·36
Over Age (over 65)...	67	24·55	49	20·0	63	31·35	60	19·23
Total (All Ages) ...	273	100·00	245	100·0	201	100·00	312	100·00

Deaths for the Year 1914.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	10	19	29
February	12	15	27
March	9	9	18
April	14	8	22
May	7	13	29
June	13	11	24
July	13	12	25
August	12	7	19
September	9	9	18
October	14	14	28
November	7	9	16
December	14	13	27
	<u>134</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>273</u>

Deaths in Wards.

Ward.	All Ages. Infantile Deaths.	
Old Whittington	61	12
New Whittington	48	5
Whittington Moor	64	20
Newbold Moor	82	22
Newbold	18	5
	<u>273</u>	<u>64</u>

Zymotic Diseases.

Below is a table of the number of deaths from these diseases in the last four years. The number of deaths is less than last year, and if there had not been so many deaths from Measles we should have had a record year. Even as it is the number of deaths is satisfactorily small.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Measles	8	3	2	15
Scarlet Fever	0	1	2	2
Diphtheria	2	3	0	6
Whooping Cough	2	6	5	8
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	5
Diarrhoea	4	8	7	35
Totals	16	21	16	71
Death rate per 1,000 of the population	0.89	1.18	0.91	4.1

Respiratory Diseases.

Fifty-five deaths took place in 1914, 29 being from Bronchitis, 26 from Pneumonia. This is an increase of 11 over the number for last year. The increase being most marked in the age period 45 to 65. The figures for the last four years are:—

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Deaths	55	44	44	70
Rate per 1,000	3.07	2.4	2.5	4.04

Heart Disease.

There were 15 deaths from organic heart disease, 12 of which took place in the degenerate period of life. The figures for the last four years are:—

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Deaths	15	19	22	11
Rate per 1,000	0.83	1.07	1.2	0.63

Cancer.

Ten deaths from malignant disease occurred in 1914, 5 in men and 5 in women in the age period 45 and upwards. The figures for the last four years are as follows:—

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Deaths	10	11	12	15
Rate per 1,000	0.55	0.62	0.68	0.86
County Rate	—	0.82	0.72	0.73

Violent Deaths.

There were 11 violent deaths as follows:—

- 2 Run over by railway truck.
- 1 By falling into a dolly tub and being drowned.
- 1 From burns.
- 1 By falling into a pond and being drowned.
- 1 By being crushed by a fall of tubs.
- 1 By being knocked down by a runaway tub.
- 1 From suffocation from overlying.
- 1 Run over by a mineral train.
- 1 During the administration of an anæsthetic.
- 1 By being knocked down by a light engine.

There was one suicide by drowning.

Occupation Mortality, 1914.

Occupation.	Males Females		
General or Local Government of the Country	3	...	5
Defence of the Country			
Professional and their Subordinate Services			
Domestic Offices, or Services			
Commercial Occupations			
<hr/>			
Conveyance of Men, Foods and Messages...	7	...	—
<hr/>			
Agriculture	1	...	—
<hr/>			
In and about Mines and Quarries	26	...	—
<hr/>			
Metals, Machines, Implements and Con- veyances	10	...	—
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, etc. ...			
<hr/>			
Building and Works of Construction	5	...	1
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations			
<hr/>			
Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass	3	...	1
Chemicals, Oils, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc....			
Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers			
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery			
<hr/>			
Textile Fabrics	—	...	—
<hr/>			
Dress	10	...	—
Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging			
Gas, Water, Electricity and Sanitary Service			
Other, Undefined Workers and Dealers ...			
<hr/>			
Without Specific Occupations or Unoccupied	17	...	87
<hr/>			
Totals	82	...	94

TABLE I.—(LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914
and previous Years.**

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.				of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births.	Number	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	16810	599	...	35.1	261	15.5	...	...	77	128.5	...	...
1910	17010	590	...	34.6	215	12.6	...	...	65	110	...	...
1911	17284	521	523	30.2	272	15.7	0	40	101	193.1	312	18
1912	17463	526	532	30.4	176	10.07	2	27	44	82.7	201	11.5
1913	17756	521	524	29.5	218	12.2	2	29	70	133.5	245	13.8
1914	17900	576	577	32.2	237	13.1	6	42	64	110.9	273	15.19

Area of District in
acres (land and in-
land water) ... } 4179.

Total Population at all ages ...17,213 }
Total families or separate occupiers 3,566 } All Census
1911.

TABLE II.—(LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1914.

Notifiable Diseases.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases notified in each Locality (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.					Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.							Old Whittington.	New Whittington.	Whittington Moor.	Newbold Moor.	Newbold.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.						
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	43	...	5	28	7	3	...	...	17	—	6	14	6	12
Erysipelas	29	...	1	2	5	9	8	4	3	5	9	10	2	...
Scarlet fever	89	4	28	50	2	2	...	...	36	5	25	14	9	24
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever (R)														
Continued fever (C) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	62	...	2	12	18	27	3	...	16	12	14	14	6	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	19	...	6	10	2	1	...	...	13	2	2	2	...	...
TOTALS	256	14	44	102	37	43	12	4	91	25	60	57	23	36

Isolation Hospital—Penmore Hospital, Chesterfield, controlled by the Chesterfield Joint Hospital Committee.

Total Available Beds—30.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—3.

TABLE III.—(LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

Causes of, and ages at, Death during the Year 1914.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of 'Residents' whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or 'Non-Residents' in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	26 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified...	265 8	59 5	16 ...	18 ...	4 ...	15 ...	31 1	57 ...	65 2	4 ...
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	8	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	21	...	...	1	...	6	10	4	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...
Rheumatic Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	15	...	...	...	...	1	2	9	3	...
Bronchitis	29	5	2	1	...	...	...	5	16	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	26	6	7	3	...	...	...	8	2	1
Other diseases of respiratory organs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis & Bright's Disease	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	11	1	1	1	1	2	5	...	...	...
Suicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	89	18	...	6	...	4	8	16	37	...
Diseases, ill defined or unknown	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
TOTALS	273	64	16	18	4	15	32	57	67	4

TABLE IV.—(LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

Infantile Mortality, 1914.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Causes of Death.		Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified ...	16	2	2	1	21	18	13	4	3	59
	Uncertified...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5
Small-pox ...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...		...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	2
Scarlet Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis Meningitis...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis(b)		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis(not Tuberculosis)		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Convulsions ...		4	1	1	...	6	4	1	1	...	12
Laryngitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	6
Pneumonia (all forms) ...		...	...	...	...	...	3	1	..	1	5
Diarrhoea ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Enteritis ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...		...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rickets ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Suffocation, overlying ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Injury at birth ...		2	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis ...		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations (c) ...		1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
Premature birth ...		8	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	9
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...		3	1	1	1	6	5	6	...	...	17
Other causes ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals ...		19	2	2	1	24	20	13	4	3	64

Nett Births in the year	{	legitimate	556	Nett Deaths in the year of	{	legitimate infants	62
		illegitimate	21			illegitimate infants	2

